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Congress of the United States

Committee on International Relations

House of Representatives

MEMORANDUM

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Bob.  
attached as a Rpts  
draft of the committee  
rept on Science  
technology and  
American Diplomacy.  
note 504(a) and 505.  
Forest.

DRAFT

## SECTION BY SECTION DESCRIPTION

### TITLE V

Section 501. This section presents four findings of the Congress on the importance of science and technology to American foreign policy:

--the consequences of science and technology require appropriate knowledge and understanding of these field in order to conduct effective diplomacy;

--many opportunities in diplomacy lie in scientific and technological fields;

--individuals and organizations concerned with technology should be consulted in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of foreign policy;

--effective application of science and technology to problems of international relations requires the development and use of the skills and methods of long range planning.

Section 501--Intent of the committee

In presenting these findings, it is the intent of the Congress to restate those findings previously enunciated in the National Science and Technology Policies and Priorities Act of 1976, Public Law 94-282, that bear specifically on the conduct of United States foreign relations.

Section 502. This section enunciates a policy on the application of science and technology to foreign policy. Four elements of policy are stated:

- technological opportunities, impacts, changes, and threats should be anticipated and assessed and that appropriate measures should be implemented to influence such developments in ways beneficial to the United States and other nations;
- the mutually beneficial applications of science and technology evidenced by United States participation in international agreements should be recognized and supported as important elements of United States foreign policy;
- employees and officers of the United States should be trained in the application of science and technology to foreign policy and in the international implications of scientific and technological developments;
- United States foreign policy should be continually reviewed to ensure appropriate and timely application of science and technology to foreign policy.

Section 502--Intent of the committee

In articulating this policy, it is the intent of the committee to reinforce those elements of the policy of the United States regarding the application of science and technology to national problems established under Public Law 94-282 that are especially important and relevant to the conduct of United States foreign relations.

Section 503. This section establishes the responsibilities of the President in implementing the policy promulgated in Section 502.

Subsection (a) requires the President, through the Secretary of State and in consultation with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, to undertake four activities:

- ensure that the Secretary of State is fully informed and consulted before any agency undertakes any initiative involving science or technology with respect to any foreign government or international organization;
- identify and evaluate elements of domestic science and technology programs and activities with significant international implications;
- identify and evaluate international scientific or technological developments with significant implications for domestic programs and activities of the United States Government; and
- assess and initiate appropriate international scientific and technological activities which are based upon domestic scientific and technological activities of the United States government.

Section 503--Intent of the committee

Subsection (a) is intended to ensure adequate coordination between the foreign policy objectives of the United States Government and the programs and activities implemented to attain these objectives. Paragraph (1) is intended to ensure full and complete coordination between programs and activities of agencies involving international scientific or technological initiatives with overall United States foreign policy. The committee notes that the Secretary of State is responsible for coordination of foreign activities of the United States while the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy is responsible for coordination of scientific and technological activities of the U.S. Government under section 205 of the National Science and Technology Policies and Priorities Act of 1976. Accordingly, it is the intent of the committee that these officials work in close association in carrying out their respective statutory responsibilities regarding the application of science and technology to foreign policy.

Paragraph (2) is intended to sensitize the President and those agencies and departments with domestic science or technology programs and activities to the international implications and possible repercussions of their activities for U.S. foreign policy. Accordingly, the committee instructs all agencies of the U.S. Government to make available detailed information regarding their scientific or technological activities to the Secretary of State so that he may properly analyze the international implications of these activities and so advise the President.

Paragraph (3) is intended to bring to the attention of the United States the scientific and technological developments overseas that may have direct or even indirect application to domestic programs and activities of the U.S. Government. The committee believes that in a world

of growing international interdependence, the United States Government should actively seek to apply appropriate scientific and technological advances from abroad to enlarge the scientific and technological base in the United States as quickly and economically as possible.

Paragraph (4) is intended to encourage diplomatic initiatives that can be undertaken in response to technological as well as diplomatic opportunities, and that the President, through the Secretary of State and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy fully study and analyze the scientific and technological components to be included in diplomatic initiatives.



Section 503

Subsection (b) requires the President, through the Secretary of State, to submit an annual report to the Congress on United States Government international scientific and technological programs, activities and agreements. The report is to include recommendations with respect to personnel requirements and standards and training for Federal officers and employees with respect to assignment involving foreign relations and science or technology. The report is also to include an analysis of the foreign policy implications and the scientific and technological benefits of such activities or agreements for the United States and other parties, the adequacy of the funding for and administration of such activities and agreements, and plans for future evaluation of such activities and agreements on a routine basis.

Section 503(b)--intent of the committee

The committee intends that the Secretary of State play a major role in the preparation of the President's annual report to the Congress on international scientific and technological programs and activities of the U.S. Government, thereby ensuring continuing detailed and timely access to information by the Secretary of State regarding the international scientific and technological activities and programs of other agencies and departments. In mandating a report on personnel standards and training, the intent of the committee is that the Secretary advise the President and other agencies on these matters. No authority to set training or personnel standards is conferred upon the Secretary by this reporting requirement; however the committee will seriously consider recommendations on these matters for appropriate legislative action when they are presented.

Section 503

Subsection (c) makes clear the intent of the Congress that intelligence sources and methods as well as persons engaged in the monitoring of international scientific and technological developments for intelligence purposes should be protected against public disclosure by the President in implementing his responsibilities under Section 503.

The committee understands that under some limited circumstances, personnel and training standards regarding intelligence personnel engaged in the monitoring of international scientific and technological developments for intelligence purposes may be appropriately protected from public disclosure. These circumstances would include those instances in which disclosure of personnel and training standards would compromise intelligence sources or methods.

Section 504. This section establishes the authority and responsibilities of the Secretary of State for implementing the policy enunciated in Section 502.

Subsection (a) establishes that the Secretary of State shall have primary responsibility for coordination and oversight with respect to all science or science and technology agreements and activities between the United States and foreign countries, international organizations, or commissions of which the United States and one or more foreign countries is a member.

Section 504(a)--intent of the committee

In establishing the authority of the Secretary of State to coordinate and oversee all scientific and technological activities of the United States Government involving foreign countries, international organizations, and international commissions, the committee differentiates coordination and oversight on the one hand and program operation and management on the other. The committee intends that the Secretary of State be fully informed and consulted with respect to the scope, magnitude, scientific or technological benefits and risks, and political implications of international scientific and technological programs and activities before agencies initiate such activities with foreign countries, international organizations, and international commissions. The committee further intends that these consultations continue throughout the program or activity initiated by other agencies of the U.S. Government involving science or technology and foreign countries, international organizations, and international commissions.

The committee does not intend that the Secretary of State or his representatives assume operation or managerial control over the international scientific or technological activities of other agencies so long as such activities are consistent with and supportive of United States foreign policy objectives. Furthermore, the committee does not intend that the Department of State assume operational or managerial control over existing international scientific and technological activities of the United States Government until such time as it has the scientific and technological competence as well as the personnel and budgetary resources to effectively manage and operate such activities.

Section 504(a)--intent of the committee, continued

The committee expects that the ability of the Department of State to manage and operate international scientific and technological programs and activities will improve over time, and that the need to rely on other agencies to manage and operate activities to implement international scientific and technological cooperation agreements will diminish. The committee intends that this improvement result from the addition of a small number of skilled professionals, a major effort to improve the technological sophistication of the Foreign Service through education and training activities authorized below, and improved long-range planning for the application of science and technology to foreign policy problems.

While the committee intends that the Department of State acquire sufficient resources to oversee and coordinate international agency to agency agreements for cooperation in highly specialized or sensitive areas of science or technology, it is not the intent of the committee that the Department State assume responsibility for the operation or management of such agreements. Additionally, the committee anticipates that in the near term, the Department of State will continue to rely on other agencies for the operation and management of programs and activities to implement international agreements for scientific or technological cooperation to which the United States Government is a party, even though State would be responsible for the coordination and oversight of such activities undertaken pursuant to agreements.

Section 504

Subsection (b) instructs the Secretary of State to obtain studies, analyses, and recommendations from knowledgeable persons and organizations with respect to the application of science or technology to foreign policy.



Section 504(b)--intent of the committee.

The committee anticipates the development of close, long-lasting research relationships between the State Department and academic and/or nongovernmental research organizations in order to build an infrastructure capable of supporting the long-term needs of the United States Government for individuals knowledgeable and skilled in the application of science and technology to foreign policy and international relations problems. The committee expects that such relationships will assist the United States Government carry out the policy of consulting with individuals and organizations concerned with modern technology in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of the scientific and technological aspects of United States foreign policy.

Section 504

Subsection (c) instructs the Secretary of State to obtain assistance in training Foreign Service officers and civil service employees of the Federal government from knowledgeable persons and organizations in the application of science and technology to foreign policy and in the skills of long-range planning with respect to the scientific and technological aspects of United States foreign policy.

Section 504(c)--intent of the committee

The intent of the committee is to initiate an immediate increase in the attention paid to the internal development of a Foreign Service Officer Corps and the Civil Service of the United States to enable these employees of the United States to apply science and technology to United States foreign policy. The Secretary of State should fully utilize the resources of the Foreign Service Institute. He should expand these resources through the use of consultants to the Institute as well as the Department. The committee also intends that the Secretary of State establish or otherwise assist centers at accredited colleges and universities to provide general support and training to officers and employees of the United States Government in scientific and/or technological aspects of international affairs and United States foreign policy. The committee further notes the desirability of including participants in bilateral or multilateral scientific and technological exchanges in such training programs, even if they are not regular employees of the United States.

Section 504

Subsection (d) restates the authority of the Secretary to detach Foreign Service Officers for study at colleges and universities in the context of implementing his responsibilities to carry out the policy articulated in Title V of the bill.

Section 504(d)--intent of the committee

In restating this existing authority, the committee intends and supports efforts by the Department to improve its capabilities for carrying out provisions of Title V by training current members of the Foreign Service in the application of science and technology to foreign policy. The committee anticipates that there will be significant increases in the number of officers detached for study in programs on the application of science and technology to political, economic, and social programs conducted at such academic institutions as Cornell University, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Denver University, Stanford University, and the University of California. The committee believes that an initial infusion of a small number of skilled personnel as well as a rapid increase in the technological sophistication of the Foreign Service through internal training activities including detachment of officers for study at colleges and universities will ensure the ability of the Department to carry out its new duties and responsibilities.

Section 504

Subsection (e) requires the Secretary of State to report to the Congress on measure he has or will have undertaken to implement his responsibilities under Title V of the bill not later than January 20, 1979. Such a report shall include discussion of the following specific steps to implement the declaration of policy by the Congress:

- assessment of the personnel required to carry out such responsibilities of the Secretary under Title V of the bill;

- existing and planned programs for research and analysis to support long-range planning for the application of science and technology to foreign policy;

- existing and planned programs for training officers and employees of the United States;

- existing and planned programs to enter into long-term contracts with academic and other organizations for assistance in training and in obtaining studies, analyses and recommendations with respect to the application of science or technology to problems of foreign policy.

Section 504(e)--intent of the committee

The purpose of the report mandated in this subsection is to ensure that the Department properly identifies the personnel, budgetary, and other requirements needed to implement its responsibilities and authority under Title V of the bill. Such a report should considerably aid the oversight work of the authorizing and appropriating committees in anticipation of full implementation of Title V beginning with the first annual report of the President on international scientific and technological activities of the United States Government to be transmitted to the Congress not later than January 31, 1980.

authorized to the Department of State for the purpose of carrying out responsibilities given the Department under Title V.



Section 505--intent of the committee

The intent of the committee in earmarking \$4 million of the total amount authorized for the Department of State is to ensure adequate resources are devoted by the Department to planning for the full implementation of the provisions of title V in time to submit the report of the President on international scientific and technological activities of the United States not later than January 31, 1980. The committee anticipates that of the \$4 million, a sizable portion will be spent to upgrade the capabilities of current Foreign Service Officers to apply science and technology to foreign policy either through detachment for study at colleges and universities, assignment to the Foreign Service Institute, detailing to other agencies such as the National Science Foundation, or assignment to nonprofit organizations under authorities contained in sections 404 and 411 of this bill.. The committee further anticipates that additional staff already skilled and knowledgeable in the application of science and technology to foreign policy will be added to begin the process of planning detailed implementation of Title V.

The committee authorizes and encourages the Department to explore opportunities to establish long-term research and training relationships with academic institutions and nongovernmental research institutions including the establishment through competitive selection of centers for the application of science and technology to international problems at colleges and universities.

The committee also intends that some of the funds authorized be employed to coordinate and oversee international scientific and technological activities of the United States Government.

Section 505--intent of the committee, continued

The committee believes the following activities are illustrative of those undertaken to coordinate and oversee international scientific and technological activities and programs of the U.S. Government:

1. establishment of a management information system to inventory on a current basis all international scientific and technological activities of the U.S. Government;:
2. establishment of procedures governing interagency coordination of international scientific and technological activities;
3. detachment of personnel for short-term service or familiarization in agencies operating and managing international scientific or technological activities or programs;
4. conducting policy studies on the political implications as well as scientific and technological benefits and risks associated with specific scientific or technological programs and activities;
5. conducting policy studies on the long-term implications of specific domestic scientific and technological activities of the United States Government;
6. conducting policy and technical studies on the application of international scientific or technological developments to specific domestic programs or activities of the United States Government;
7. preparing diplomatic initiatives based on domestic scientific or technological programs or activities of the U.S. Government.

In addition to the expenditure of funds for coordination and oversight of international scientific and technological activities of the U.S. Government, the committee

Section 505--intent of the committee, continued

intends that some of the funds authorized be expended to operate and manage some international scientific or technological activities undertaken pursuant to an international agreement for scientific or technological cooperation. The committee notes the desirability of establishing parallel agreements for scientific and technological cooperation among the United States and various nations in the Middle East to use science and technology as a bridge over some of the psychological obstacles to peace. The following activities which are examples of operational or managerial activities should be undertaken by the Department with respect to scientific and technological cooperation programs or activities:

1. recruitment, training, and administrative support of non-governmental participants in international scientific or technological programs or activities;
2. technical evaluations of specific scientific or technological activities;
3. financial, personnel, administrative, and technical support of experiments, social science surveys, scientific and technical conferences, exchange of scientific or technical information, and related activities.